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perhaps, is the "Hieroglyphick Bible," with "Emblematical Figures for the Amusement of Youth," published in 1788 by Isaiah Thomas. Dr. Nichols has done his work well, and one can only regret that being privately printed in a small edition, his "Bibliography" can hardly attain the circulation it deserves.

A. F. C.

DIE GEHEIMSYMBOLE DER CHEMIE UND MEDICIN DES MITTELALTERS.

Eine Zusammenstellung der von den Mystikern und Alchymisten gebrauchten geheimen Zeichenschrift, nebst einem kurzgefassten geheimwissenschaftlichen Lexikon. Von C. W. GESSMANN. Mit 120 lithographierten Tafeln. München: Franz C. Mickl. 1900. Pp. xii + 67 + 126 + 36.

This book, with an historical introduction, a dictionary of alchemical terms (178 in number), 122 pages of symbols, copious indexes in German, Latin, French, English, and Italian, and a list of works referred to, is indeed a remarkable composition, and one not without value to students of folk-lore, who cannot fail to be interested in the thousands of symbols figured and explained, as well as in the terms employed by the old alchemists and men of medicine, or rather, perhaps, "medicine men" of the middle ages. The transmogrifications of some of the letters of the Roman alphabet to make alchemic signs are really wonderful. The historical introduction contains many interesting facts. According to Zosimus, an alchemist of the fourth century, the *Egregori*, or "sons of God," as a reward for the favors they received from the daughters of men (as related in the Book of Enoch), disclosed to them the secrets of astrology, medicine, and cosmetics. Another alchemistic legend attributes the knowledge of these occult matters to the goddess Isis, who claimed it as the reward for her submission to the passion of the angel Amnael. Jacob Toll, a professor of Duisburg, at the end of the seventeenth century, sought to place the whole of ancient mythology on a basis of alchemy. The incident of the burning of the golden calf gave rise to the idea that Moses was an alchemist, and the *Balneum marie* or *Marienbad* is said to take its name from Miriam, the sister of Moses. In the palmy days of alchemy both men and women of all nations devoted themselves to its pursuit, and crowned heads (like Henry VI. of England and Barbara, the consort of the German Emperor Sigismund) are found among their numbers, besides monks and churchmen. The most recent book on alchemy by one of the "adepts" is Jollivet Castellet's "Comment on devient Alchymiste" (Paris, 1897), the author of which is general secretary of the "French Alchemical Society." According to Dr. Gessmann the very latest development is the establishment in America of an "*Argentaurum* Company."

A. F. C.

THE INDIANS OF TO-DAY. By GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, Ph. D. Illustrated with full-page portraits of living Indians. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Company. MDCCC. Pp. iii + 185.

This elaborately illustrated volume (there are fifty-six full-page portraits of Indians, — Arapahoes, Blackfeet, Cheyennes, Apaches, Wichitas, Kiowas,